

Green, Henry B.

African American Henry B. Green was targeted by Democratic Party leaders in 1898 because he was a sergeant on the city police force. As a result, Green left Wilmington and moved to Philadelphia. Green was 57 at the time of the violence. Green was allowed to return to Wilmington in 1899. He was extremely sick and asked to return to his home – he said he preferred to “die here than among strangers in Philadelphia.” He subsequently died on May 26, 1899.

A veteran of the Civil War, Green enlisted in Company A of the 40th regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops in 1866. Green was born in Raleigh and after his discharge in 1869, he moved to New Hanover County.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Green, James P.

James Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25. Green was listed in the city directory as a laborer and he lived at 720 Church Street. By 1900, he listed his occupation as driver. In the 1860 census, Green was a free black living and working in the city as a carpenter. He died in 1913.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Green, Josh

Josh Green was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25. Green was listed in the 1897 and 1900 city directory as a coal and wood dealer. He was a member of Mt. Nebo Church, a Mason, and a member of the Odd Fellows. Green lived at 612 Bladen Street. And his wood business was located on Orange Street. In 1890, Green owned taxable property valued at \$200. His property was valued at \$310 in 1897 and it increased in value to \$345 by 1900. By the 1900 census, Green owned his home on Bladen and lived with his wife and son John, an architect.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Halsey, John

Halsey was listed as one of the black men killed as a result of the violence on November 10, 1898. He has not been found in the 1880 census. There were four Halsey households listed in Wilmington in 1880 but no John. He is not listed in the 1897 city directory.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

Henderson, William E.

A member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell’s Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Henderson was a young African American attorney who had recently arrived in the city. He moved to Wilmington in 1897 and purchased a home in 1898 after establishing a good law practice. He was targeted for banishment because he supposedly made “incendiary” speeches before the election and had befriended Manly. Henderson was not escorted under armed guard to the train station but was given a couple of days to get his affairs in order before leaving. After his hasty removal from Wilmington, Henderson spent some time in Salisbury with family but eventually relocated to Indianapolis where he had relatives. He became an outspoken advocate of black rights and welfare and continued his law practice. A descendant of Henderson has his diary from 1898 and shared portions of his recently uncovered diary during the centennial celebration.

As an attorney, Henderson represented controversial figures in city politics. On June 9, 1898, it was reported in the *Wilmington Star* that he represented Police Officer R.H. Benson against Chief of Police Melton at special meeting of Wilmington Board of Aldermen.